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Metal Bank Superfund Site Community Involvement Plan



Prepared for the
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - Region 3
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SECTION 1

Overview of the Community Involvement Plan

This *Community Involvement Plan (CIP)* identifies issues of concern and interest to the community affected by the Metal Bank Superfund Site (the site) located in Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. (Italicized words are defined in the Glossary in Appendix C of this CIP.) This CIP contains information from the files of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 3 office, as well as information gathered by EPA during community interviews and conversations with other interested parties and regulatory authorities.

EPA will use the information in this CIP to review past community involvement efforts at or near the site and to help identify and address current matters of concern. The CIP will also provide guidance to EPA staff and help to ensure that community needs are addressed throughout the *cleanup* process. The CIP is intended to:

- Encourage community interest and participation throughout EPA's involvement at the site.
- Initiate or support two-way communication between EPA and the community.
- Ensure that community members understand the cleanup process.

This CIP was developed for the Metal Bank Superfund Site under Contract Number EP-S3-04-01 with EPA Region 3. EPA Region 3 is conducting activities at the site under the guidelines of the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)*, a federal law passed in 1980 and commonly known as "Superfund;" the *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)*, enacted in 1986; the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act* of 1976; and the *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (National Contingency Plan or NCP)*, revised in 1990.

Cleanup Responsibility

Federal and state regulatory authorities each have a role to play in cleaning up hazardous waste sites. When EPA has the primary responsibility for Superfund activities at a site, the state provides technical and regulatory guidance and support to EPA, as needed. For this site, EPA and the *Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)* are responsible for the cleanup.

SECTION 2

Community Involvement Plan Objectives

Throughout the cleanup of the site, EPA will endeavor to keep all community members informed of the cleanup process. To do this, EPA may employ a variety of tools and techniques, some of which are described in the next section. The specific communication effort will be based on the level of community interest, identified community issues and concerns, and the complexity and duration of the site cleanup. The level of participation sought by some communities or individual community members varies. EPA encourages those who want a greater level of participation to consider forming a Community Awareness Group (CAG) and/or applying for a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG). EPA support is available for each of these options. For details, see Appendices D and E or contact the *Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC)* listed in Appendix A.

The Community Involvement Plan (CIP) for this site is intended to provide general Superfund program information to interested community members, as well as help them to understand the many participation options available to them throughout the cleanup. The CIP is also intended to be an information resource for EPA staff members assigned to the site team. The following community involvement objectives help to ensure avenues of communication between the EPA and the community are established and maintained:

- Provide timely, site-specific information to community members so that they are able to closely follow, site-related activities to the maximum extent they desire and the process allows.
- Provide a direct contact for community members by assigning a CIC for this site. The CIC will act as a liaison between the community and the EPA.
- Provide opportunities for community input that are tailored to the needs and concerns of the community.
- Ensure community members are well informed so that they are knowledgeable about site activities and the Superfund process.
- Enhance communication between EPA and local officials to ensure that officials are informed of site-related activities and concerns prior to receiving inquiries from their constituents or the media, and that EPA benefits from the officials' insights regarding the community and its concerns, the site and its history, and local regulatory issues.
- Enhance communication between EPA and the media to ensure reporters are provided timely information about site-related activities and events and are knowledgeable about pertinent topics.

SECTION 3

Community Involvement Activities

By performing the following activities, EPA can ensure that community members understand the Superfund process and the actions taking place at the site and that they understand the opportunities for the community to participate in site-related decisions. By providing accurate information about the cleanup, EPA will enable interested parties to make recommendations regarding the site that are appropriate for their community.

- **Assign an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC)**

A site-assigned CIC provides community members a direct link to EPA Region 3 and acts as a liaison between EPA and the community. As a member of EPA's Site Team, the CIC can often respond to inquiries as they are received. Should an inquiry require specific information that the CIC does not have, the CIC can obtain the information or refer the inquiry to an appropriate specialist, such as the *Remedial Project Manager (RPM)* or toxicologist assigned to the site. Interested parties may contact the CIC at any time questions or concerns arise, and the CIC will make every effort to respond promptly and accurately to all inquiries. (See Appendix A for contact information for the CIC and RPM.)

- **Establish a toll-free hotline number for the public**

EPA maintains a hotline for Superfund inquiries. The hotline is available 24-hours a day and can be used to reach EPA or the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) employees located in the EPA Region 3 office. During working hours, the Community Involvement staff may answer the hotline. When calls are answered by an answering machine, callers should state which site they are calling about in addition to leaving their names, phone numbers and the reasons for their calls. Every effort will be made to return calls promptly. The toll-free number is: **1-800-553-2509**.

- **Prepare and distribute fact sheets to residents and interested parties**

Fact sheets (also referred to as updates or newsletters) are useful when communicating with large groups of people about topics of common interest. For example, fact sheets are helpful for explaining specific events and issues, discussing and dispelling rumors, explaining relevant scientific or technological data, or informing interested parties about progress or problems related to the site or the schedule of work.

Fact sheets should be provided on an as-needed or annual basis. An annual fact sheet should be considered when site activities are "invisible" to the community for long periods of time, as is the case when laboratory analyses are being completed, data is being verified, reports are being written, or access and other legal agreements are being negotiated.

- **Develop a mailing (and contact) list**

Mailing (and contact) lists are developed and maintained to facilitate distribution of materials, such as fact sheets and meeting notices to interested and affected community members. The lists also provide EPA a quick reference to key community members, such as local officials and community group leaders, in the event EPA wants to provide a timely notice about unanticipated events, such as sudden media interest in site activities.

Local residents, businesses, elected officials, and the media are routinely included on mailing and contact lists. Community surveys and local tax maps form the basis of most mailing lists, but the lists are revised to include those who request to be added (or deleted) and those who provide their names and addresses on meeting and event sign-in sheets or correspondence. A partial contact list is located in Appendix A of this CIP, but EPA makes every effort to protect the privacy of community residents. The mailing list will be periodically updated and revised throughout the course of the cleanup. E-mail lists as well as U.S. Postal Service lists are maintained.

- **Make site-related information, including data and documents, available to community members locally**

Information is always available to community members at the EPA Region 3 office in Philadelphia. However, EPA must also make it available to local residents at easily accessed locations, such as a local library or municipal building. The available information may be in any one of several forms; including paper copies or CD-ROM, depending on the capabilities and preferences of the local host facility. The information made available will include documents comprising the *Administrative Record File* (the official collection of materials upon which EPA will base its cleanup decisions), as well as this CIP, information on obtaining and using a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG), information on the Superfund process, and sampling data.

A site file, referred to as an *information repository*, has been established for the site at the Northeast Regional Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, 2228 Cottman Ave., Philadelphia. Current information is posted online at <http://epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/sites/PAD046557096/index.htm> and at www.epa.gov/arweb. As of March 2006, there were 255 site documents available online. (See Appendix B for location and contact information for the EPA Region 3 Office and the local repository.)

- **Keep local officials well informed about site activities and developments**

By keeping local officials abreast of the work schedule and site-related developments, EPA can promote a cooperative relationship and prevent officials from being caught off guard by citizens' inquiries. Well informed local officials can enhance the flow of accurate information between EPA and

concerned community members. (See Appendix A for contact information for local officials.)

- **Keep local media well informed about site activities**

By consistently distributing timely and accurate information to the local media, EPA can minimize misinformation and speculation about site-related risks and cleanup activities. News releases, written materials, and direct phone calls are all appropriate ways to provide information to media representatives. Reporters should always be notified of public meetings and events and offered opportunities to participate in news briefings or conduct interviews with EPA officials. Upon request or when circumstances warrant, special information sessions or news conferences can be useful to ensure that complex situations are understood and can, thus, be accurately conveyed to the public. Every effort will be made to address media inquiries quickly. (See Appendix A for media contacts.)

- **Conduct public meetings and/or public availability sessions**

Public meetings are required when EPA is approaching a formal decision, and they are recommended whenever project milestones are reached, such as the start or finish of a remedial investigation. When conducted, public meetings will be held at a central location during evening hours so that most interested parties will be able to attend. Public availability sessions are less structured than meetings. Generally, there are no formal presentations. Instead, community members are invited to come at their convenience within set time frames and talk one-on-one with EPA and other experts associated with the site cleanup activities. Availability sessions generally include afternoon and evening hours so that interested parties can attend at their convenience.

- **Place public notices in local publications**

Public notices regarding required and elective activities will be placed in the Northeast Times. To ensure the widest possible exposure, public notices about Superfund activities are always run as retail display ads and are never placed in the classified or legal-notice sections. Public notices announce important site-related developments, public meetings and availability sessions, the release of site-related documents, or any other information of importance to the community at large.

- **Hold public comment periods**

Superfund law requires EPA to advertise and conduct *public comment periods* at key points in the cleanup process, such as prior to making official cleanup decisions or significant changes to previously announced cleanup decisions. Although there is no requirement that the Agency conduct public meetings during comment periods unless a request is received, EPA Region 3's policy is to do so. Meetings held during comment periods allow

community members to discuss EPA's rationale for proposed actions with EPA and other regulatory authorities. At public meetings, community members may also express their opinions and concerns for inclusion in the official record without having to provide a written statement to EPA. A stenographer transcribes all meetings held during official comment periods and prepares an official transcript of the proceedings. Those who do not attend the official meetings may provide comment via regular mail or e-mail

- **Promote information sources available through EPA**

EPA provides various sources of information to assist community members in understanding the Superfund process and site-related activities. EPA may be contacted directly by phone, mail, or e-mail. Information is available at <http://epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/sites/PAD046557096/index.htm>, and a toll-free hotline (1-800-553-2509) is available on a 24-hour basis. Additionally, EPA has established a local repository to store site-related information and documents for public viewing. Contact information and information resources should be identified in all materials that are distributed to community members. (See Appendices A and B for additional information.)

- **Provide Technical Assistance Grants (TAG)**

EPA offers grants of up to \$50,000 to communities affected by Superfund sites. TAGs are made available to allow community groups to secure independent technical expertise to review EPA's documents and data on behalf of the group and the community and to help them evaluate the work that EPA has done. (See Appendix D for more information on the TAG.)

- **Provide support for Community Advisory Groups (CAGs)**

CAGs are community-led groups that are intended to represent and include all interested members of the community, including representatives of the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). By meeting regularly to discuss the cleanup and the community's issues and concerns, CAGs often help to achieve the best cleanup plan for a specific community's needs. CAGs also provide valuable information to EPA and to local governments concerning the future use of Superfund properties and the communities' collective long-term goals. Although these groups are not funded by EPA, EPA can assist interested community members to form CAGs and can also provide support services to the groups, such as assistance with production and mailing of newsletters they develop. (See Appendix E for more information.)

- **Provide information about the Superfund Job Training Initiative (SuperJTI)**

EPA's SuperJTI provides job training for residents living near Superfund sites, particularly residents in disadvantaged communities. EPA has partnered with the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) to provide pre-employment training and classroom instruction. Residents who

take part in SuperJTI gain career skills and participate in the environmental remediation activities in the neighborhood. SuperJTI is a valuable program that enhances community involvement and benefits the local economy. SuperJTI helps residents who could benefit from learning career job skills and provides an employment base for Superfund site cleanup contractors. (See Appendix F for more information on this program.)

- **Revise Community Involvement Plan as needed**

Superfund projects can take several years to complete. It is important that the CIP is periodically updated to reflect changing concerns of the community as the site cleanup progresses. The CIP contact list should be revised whenever elections result in a change in elected officials or when personnel changes affect non-elected official contacts.

TABLE 1
Timing of Community Involvement Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Timing</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designate a Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC) to handle site inquiries. 	Wendy Jastremski has been named the CIC for this site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and distribute fact sheets to residents and interested parties. 	EPA has prepared and will continue to prepare fact sheets as new information arises and to announce site-related events.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain information repositories in the local area. 	EPA has established a local repository at the Northeast Regional Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia and will continue to maintain and update the repository as new information is released.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep local officials of Philadelphia and Philadelphia County well informed about site activities. 	EPA will contact officials on a regular basis.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep local media well informed about site activities. 	EPA will notify media of meetings and site-related events.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct public meetings and public availability sessions. 	EPA has held and will continue to hold meetings and public availability sessions at various stages of the Superfund process and as requested by community members.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place public notices in local publications. 	Notices will be placed in the <u>Northeast Times</u> to announce public meetings and the release of site-related documents.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote information sources available through EPA. 	EPA will promote information sources throughout the Superfund process.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise Community Involvement Plan. 	EPA will revise the CIP at various phases of the Superfund process and as needed.

SECTION 4

EPA Background

4.1 Superfund Programs

Superfund cleanups are very complex and require the efforts of many experts from numerous disciplines. Experts in various sciences, engineering, construction, public health, management, law, community and media relations, and numerous other fields will be called upon to participate. The Superfund program is managed by EPA in cooperation with individual states and tribal governments. Superfund locates, investigates, and cleans up hazardous waste sites and responds to hazardous materials emergencies and the threat of hazardous materials releases. An example of a threat of release is an abandoned or poorly maintained facility where hazardous substances are stored in deteriorating or inappropriate containers and are unprotected from vandalism, and/or the facility is without emergency response capabilities, such as alarms or fire suppression systems.

Superfund is a federal program. It was created in 1980 under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), which was amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Superfund is guided by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The NCP outlines the procedures that EPA must follow when investigating or addressing a release of hazardous materials into the environment. Under CERCLA, EPA has the authority to:

- Prevent, control, or address actual or possible releases of hazardous substances.
- Require parties responsible for environmental *contamination* to conduct or pay for cleanup.
- Provide funding for cleanup activities when money is not available from responsible parties.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) currently fund about 70% of all Superfund cleanups and frequently conduct cleanup activities under EPA supervision. Funding for the remaining site cleanups has, historically, come from a Trust Fund (a.k.a. the Superfund) established by Congress with revenue from a tax levied on the chemical and petroleum industries. However, EPA's authority to collect the tax expired in 1995 and fund monies are being depleted. EPA currently funds cleanup actions with monies remaining in the Trust Fund, as well as with monies from other sources, such as general revenue funds and funds which become available when other funded projects are delayed, discontinued, or completed under budget. Careful prioritization of cleanup projects ensures that all sites that pose a significant risk to human health or the environment will continue to be funded for the foreseeable future. As always, EPA will continue to seek reimbursement of cleanup costs from polluters whenever possible.

Identifying Sites for Cleanup

EPA investigates hazardous waste sites throughout the U.S. and U.S. Territories. A preliminary assessment and site inspection are done at each site to determine whether hazardous contaminants pose a significant risk to human health or the environment, such that additional investigation or cleanup is needed.

Each site is evaluated using the *Hazard Ranking System* (HRS). The HRS is a measurement tool that calculates a site-specific score based on the potential for a hazardous substance to reach a receptor. Part of the HRS calculation considers *exposure pathways*. EPA places sites with an HRS score of 28.50 or higher on the *National Priorities List* (NPL). Once a site is listed on the NPL, it will remain a Superfund site even after the cleanup is completed, until the site is formally deleted. A site can be removed from the NPL only after the cleanup goals established for it have been reached and EPA certifies that the cleanup is complete. When this point is reached, EPA must publish a Notice of Intention to Delete (NOID) a site in the Federal Register. The notice will also be published in one or more local newspapers so that the general public has access to the information.

Selecting and Implementing the Cleanup Plan

After a site is placed on the NPL, EPA performs a *Remedial Investigation* (RI) and a *Feasibility Study* (FS). The RI identifies the types, concentrations, and extent of contamination and defines subsurface conditions at the site. A risk assessment is then performed to determine the threat these findings pose to human health and the environment. The risk assessment is incorporated into the RI report. The FS considers the physical characteristics of the site and evaluates possible cleanup technologies that could be used to control, remove, or reduce the contamination identified by the RI. Information from these studies is used to develop several possible cleanup alternatives that could be used at the site.

After comparing the alternatives, EPA will recommend a cleanup method in a *Proposed Remedial Action Plan* (PRAP). A 30-day public comment period begins when the PRAP is released to the public. The community is asked to review the plan and offer comments on EPA's proposed actions. All comments received during the comment period must be considered by EPA before a final decision is made. After reviewing the public's comments, EPA will prepare a *Responsiveness Summary* (RS) to summarize the comments received and EPA's responses. The summary is attached to the document, which records the cleanup alternative selected by EPA for the site. This document is called a *Record of Decision* (ROD).

Implementing EPA's Cleanup Decision

When a ROD is signed, EPA must decide whether to conduct the next steps itself or to seek cooperation from Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). If financially viable PRPs are available, EPA may negotiate their participation in *Remedial Design* and *Remedial Action*. Remedial Design refers to the period when a work plan is written and drawings and specifications are developed for the cleanup alternative selected by the ROD. This period can

take several months depending on the complexity of the design and other factors, such as the need to conduct pilot studies, obtain permits, or conclude legal negotiations. When the Remedial Design is completed and approved, the Remedial Action may begin. Remedial Action refers to the actual work that will turn the cleanup design into a reality. Some typical activities that are conducted during remedial actions include fence and field office installation, vegetation clearing, well drilling and installation, and general construction and earth-moving activities. EPA may seek reimbursement for the cost of any work performed by the Agency at any time during the cleanup process.

Sometimes, after a ROD is signed, circumstances develop that require deviations from the ROD, as written. If any significant changes must be made, they will be announced in a document called an *Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD)*. If the changes affect the chosen technology or the established cleanup standards, an additional comment period will be held. When the Remedial Action is completed, Operation and Maintenance (O&M) will begin, unless all contaminants have been removed from the site. In addition to site-specific O&M and routine monitoring, sites are thoroughly reviewed by EPA every five years to ensure the remedy is operating as planned, that it remains protective of human health and the environment, and that it is in compliance with any applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements.

4.2 Relevant EPA Groups

EPA has ten regional offices across the nation and a headquarters located in Washington, D.C. Each regional office has both community involvement and technical staff involved in Superfund site cleanups. EPA Region 3 is comprised of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and Washington D.C. The EPA Region 3 office is located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It houses several different offices and branches that work on a number of hazardous waste sites. Brief descriptions of EPA offices involved in the site follow.

Hazardous Site Cleanup Division (HSCD)

HSCD oversees the Superfund program. HSCD focuses on emergency response, risk determination and stabilization, and long-term cleanup of hazardous materials that pose a threat to human health and the environment. These threats frequently result from abandonment of facilities or materials; improper operating procedures or disposal practices; or accidents that occur while handling, transporting, or storing hazardous materials. The HSCD is comprised of six offices: Office of Superfund Site Remediation; Office of Preparedness and Response; Office of Brownfields and Outreach; Office of Enforcement; Office of Federal Facility Remediation and Site Assessment; and Office of Technical and Administrative Support.

Within the HSCD, the two main personnel assigned to a site are the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) and the Remedial Project Manager (RPM). The OSC handles the emergency response actions at a site, while the RPM handles the activities related to the long-term cleanup. The RPM is located within the Office of Superfund Site Remediation and the OSC is located within the Office of Preparedness and Response. The RPM and the OSC draw on the other branches in the division to accomplish the goals of the Superfund program.

Office of Superfund Site Remediation (Region 3)

This office oversees long-term investigations and cleanup work at Superfund sites and also maintains cooperative relationships with state agencies. Office staff includes RPMs. RPMs are responsible for overseeing the cleanup process at individually assigned Superfund sites. Each RPM is responsible for coordinating the work of internal and external site team members and overseeing the work of EPA and PRP consultants and contractors. RPMs also develop PRAPs, RODs, and RSs, as well as other documents, as needed. (See Appendix A of this CIP for the contact information for the assigned RPM.)

Office of Preparedness and Response (Region 3)

EPA's Office of Preparedness and Response includes OSCs, Site Assessment Managers (SAMs), and Contracting and Field Administrative Specialists. This office responds to emergencies involving hazardous materials and biologicals. Some typical emergencies include: transportation accidents, pipeline breaks, fires, and explosions involving hazardous compounds. This office is responsible for operating and maintaining the Regional Response Center, providing a 24-hour emergency spill notification network to facilitate regional response activities relating to reported oil and hazardous material spills, incidents and/or accidents. The office performs time-critical removal actions when circumstances require immediate action to protect public health or the environment from releases of hazardous materials that have already occurred or may occur at any time. One example of a time-critical situation is routine water sampling that reveals high levels of contamination that pose unacceptable risks from short-term exposures. Another example is a facility inspection that reveals a facility that either contains hazardous materials and is in danger of physical collapse or employs such negligent materials handling and storage practices that a hazardous release is very likely to happen. OSCs conduct removal actions and oversee stabilization efforts at sites on the NPL until an interim or long-term cleanup method can be implemented. SAMs conduct preliminary site assessments, develop HRS scores, and recommend sites for the NPL. Contracting and Field Administrative Specialists manage site-related expenditures and contracts.

Office of Brownfields and Outreach (Region 3)

Under this office, the Community Involvement and Outreach Branch manages communication activities and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests regarding Superfund sites. This branch helps gauge the interests and concerns of each community near a site on an individual basis. Based upon the community's input, EPA develops a Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to enhance communication between community members and EPA and to facilitate community involvement throughout the cleanup process. EPA works to inform and involve residents, public officials, media representatives, local businesses, PRPs, community groups, and stakeholders in the Superfund cleanup process. To facilitate this process, EPA assigns a Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC) for each site. (See Appendix A for the contact information of the CIC for this site.) The Brownfields and Land Revitalization Branch awards and manages grants to selected Brownfields pilot sites and manages the region's land revitalization program.

Office of Enforcement (Region 3)

This office oversees all of the enforcement programs for the Superfund, Oil and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know programs in the region and consists of two branches. The Cost Recovery Branch's main responsibility is to recuperate Superfund money spent on sites by managing the cost recovery program and by providing enforcement and administrative support to the other program offices by conducting PRP searches, preparing administrative enforcement actions, and providing support to EPA's Office of Regional Counsel for litigation. The second branch of this office is the Oil and Prevention Branch, which is responsible for regulatory enforcement authorities as well as ensuring that the notification and reporting requirements for storage and/or releases of hazardous substances by facilities are done in accordance with the law.

Office of Federal Facility Remediation and Site Assessment (Region 3)

Similar to the Office of Superfund Site Remediation, this office performs oversight of site investigations and cleanups at federal facilities and/or previously owned federal facilities in the Region under the Superfund program. That includes NPL and non-NPL sites. An example of a federal facility is a former military base or other government-owned property. The office is also responsible for federal facility hazardous waste site assessments, investigations of potential federal facility Superfund sites, and hazard ranking of federal facility sites for the NPL.

Office of Technical and Administrative Support (Region 3)

This office provides a wide range of information management services as well as scientific and technical support to the Superfund program. The office is comprised of technical staff, including database experts, toxicologists, hydrologists, geologists, and other scientists, having both broad and specialized expertise in the environmental sciences. It also includes specialists in contracts management, involving state and interagency agreements; and budget oversight, including managing the Superfund intramural and extramural budgets.

4.3 The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

ATSDR is an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It was created in 1980 under CERCLA to prevent adverse human health effects and diminished quality of life associated with environmental pollution. ATSDR is not a regulatory agency like EPA. It is a public health agency that advises EPA on the health effects associated with exposure to hazardous materials. ATSDR is required, under Superfund law, to become involved with all sites proposed to the NPL. Specifically, ATSDR conducts public health assessments of and/or health consultations with NPL site (or proposed NPL site) communities.

4.4 State Role

Superfund cleanups require EPA, responsible parties, and states to work together. In most cases, EPA is the lead regulatory agency conducting cleanups, but states sometimes take

the lead. Typically, however, states provide support to EPA by bringing their technical expertise and resources to bear and providing regulatory guidance. At sites funded by EPA, states are responsible for 10% of the cost of the cleanup and for O&M of any cleanup technologies in place after the cleanup construction is completed. The state agency cooperating in the cleanup of this site is the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). (See Appendix A for contact information for the state representative for this site.)

Pennsylvania Department of Health (PA DOH) is the state health agency associated with this site. EPA and ATSDR consult with state health authorities on site-related health matters, as needed, and keep them apprised of issues that may be of concern to local residents. (See Appendix A for contact information.)

4.5 Local Role

Philadelphia and Philadelphia County

EPA and the responsible parties consult with local municipalities and county officials during the cleanup process to ensure that cleanup activities are conducted in accordance with local ordinances. Local municipalities provide EPA with information concerning the operating history of sites and regulatory issues, as well as community concerns and demographics. They also act as a conduit of information to concerned community members who may contact them for site-related news and updates. (See Appendix A for contact information for local officials).

SECTION 5

Site History and Description

5.1 Site History

Since 1962, the site was owned by the predecessor to Metal Bank of America, Inc., Metal Bank of America, Inc., and various principals of the corporation. In 1980 the Philadelphia Authority of Industrial Development (PAID), acting on behalf of the City of Philadelphia, purchased the site from the corporate principals and entered into an installment sales contract with Metal Bank. In 1985, Metal Bank sold its assets, ceased operations as a company, and was renamed Union Corporation, Metal Bank of America, Inc.

Historically, there were buildings located in the courtyard, which were leased to various tenants from the 1960's to the 1980's, including an automotive dealership, a rug shampoo company, a rock salt storage company, and an automotive repair company. Presently, the site is vacant and there is one building remaining on-site. In 1962, the site was used for the storage and reclamation of various scrap metals. From late 1968 until early 1973, transformer salvage operations were conducted at the site. Some of the transformers processed by Metal Bank at the property contained oil contaminated with *polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)*. This oil was drained on a concrete pad, which was connected to an Underground Storage Tank. Oil spills, and possibly a rupture of the tank, caused soil and *groundwater* contamination. Between 1968 and 1972 copper wire may have also been burned to remove insulation.

5.2 Site Description

The site is located at 7301 Milnor Street in an industrial area of northeastern Philadelphia. The site is bordered by an orphanage (St. Vincent's School) and a mudflat on the west, Milnor Street on the north, a metal salvage yard (Morris Iron & Steel Co.) on the east, and the Delaware River on the south. A City of Philadelphia storm water outfall empties into the mudflat adjacent to the site. There is also a marina (Quaker City Yacht Club) located west of the mudflat.

The site consists of two areas: (a) the southern area, which was used as a scrap metal recovery area, and (b) the courtyard area, which consists of one vacant steel building. The southern, consisting of approximately six acres, was created by placing fill in the Delaware River to build up the land surface.

5.3 Site Contamination

In 1977, EPA determined that periodic oil slicks found in the Delaware River adjacent to the site were contaminated with PCBs. The site was subsequently identified as the source of the slicks. A U.S. Coast Guard study revealed that up to 20,000 gallons of PCB-contaminated oil were in the groundwater under the site and were leaking into the Delaware River. PCBs and

dioxins have been detected in the surface and subsurface soils on-site and in the Delaware River sediment. Oil is also present on the surface of the groundwater, in subsurface soils and mudflat sediments.

5.4 Site Risks

Because of the known contamination at the site, fish and animals that live and feed in this area may be at risk. Recreational fishermen who eat contaminated fish from the Delaware River may also be at risk. Future workers at the site who need to dig into the soils could be affected by the subsurface contamination.

5.5 EPA Actions to Date

In 1980, EPA sued the owners to clean up the site. In 1983, the site owners agreed to construct an oil recovery system to pump out the groundwater and remove the oil. Later that year, the site was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) for cleanup, since the owners had only performed a portion of the necessary cleanup.

In 1987, EPA identified another 10 potentially responsible parties (PRPs), all of which were utility companies. Under the leadership of one PRP company (PSE&G), the PRPs formed a steering committee and signed an agreement with EPA in 1991 on how to investigate the site. The PRPs conducted an investigation of the property and evaluated different approaches of cleanup. The site owners declined to join this group. The lawsuit against the site owners was put in suspense while the PRPs investigated the site.

In 1989, the site owners petitioned the court to stop the oil recovery operation because they believed all the oil had been recovered. While EPA believed that more cleanup work was needed, the site owner was allowed to remove and dismantle the oil-recovery system. Although the oil recovery system was dismantled, EPA continued to pursue cleanup of the site as part of the Superfund program.

In 1995, EPA issued its Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) detailing the suggested cleanup alternative for the site. The PRAP suggested removing contaminated soils and collecting PCB-contaminated oil before it could be released into the river. A public meeting was held on July 27, 1995 to inform the public about the PRAP. Although favorable comments were received from the general public, EPA addressed 22 volumes of comments submitted on behalf of the site owners, who argued against any further cleanup.

EPA issued its formal decision (Record of Decision, or ROD) on how the site should be cleaned up in December 1997. In addition, EPA made changes to the ROD by issuing two *Explanation of Significant Differences (ESDs)* in September and December 2000. The major components of the cleanup plan include installation of a sheet pile wall along a portion of the perimeter of the Metal Bank property adjacent to the Delaware River; excavation of PCB-contaminated soil with concentrations of PCBs greater than 25 parts per million (ppm) and removal of oil; excavation of sediments with concentration of PCBs greater than 1 ppm in the

property immediately adjacent to the Delaware River; capping of sediment areas immediately adjacent; and long-term groundwater monitoring at the site.

In 1998, EPA issued a unilateral order to 13 PRPs (ten utility companies and the site owners) to begin design and construction work. However, in May 1998, the U.S. Federal Court lifted the stay on the original lawsuit, and EPA amended its complaint against the site owners to add a claim to recover its response costs under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The trial was phased as follows: Phase One would determine whether defendants were liable and whether response costs were incurred by the Government; Phase Two would determine the appropriate cleanup plan and what government costs were recoverable, if any, as well as the scope of any further remedial action; and Phase Three would determine the liability, if any, of the third-party defendants.

During the fall of 1999, the site owners demolished all buildings on-site with the exception of one building. The design work required by the order was completed by the utility companies in January 2003. Although the PRP group had completed design work plans under EPA's supervision, this work was suspended due to disagreement by the site owners over the necessary work. As a result, cleanup activities have been delayed pending the outcome of litigation over the cleanup plans.

On January 21, 2003, in an 84-page opinion in *United States v. Union Corporation, et al.*, Civil Action No. 80-1589, U.S. District Judge James T. Giles ruled on Phase One of the trial that the former and current site owners – Union Corporation, Metal Bank of America, Inc., and former Metal Bank owners and officers Irving Schorsch and John Schorsch – are liable for EPA's costs related to the cleanup of the site located at 7301 Milnor Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The trial for Phase Two was set for November 2004. The corporate defendants, Union Corporation, Metal Bank of America, Inc., subsequently filed for bankruptcy in May 2003. EPA settled with the corporate defendants in the bankruptcy proceeding in November 2003. In June 2004, an agreement on principle was reached between all parties in the litigation. The *Consent Decrees* were lodged with the court in September 2005.

SECTION 6

Community Background

6.1 Community Profile

The City of Philadelphia is located in southeastern Pennsylvania in Philadelphia County. Philadelphia is the second largest city on the East Coast of the United States with a population of nearly 1.6 million people. It is situated at the crossroads of the Mid-Atlantic States and New England 100 miles south of New York City and 55 miles west of the Atlantic Ocean. Major airlines operate from Philadelphia International Airport, and Amtrak's Northeast Corridor provides rail service.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the approximate racial breakdowns are:

- 45% White
- 43.2% Black
- 4.5% Asian
- .3% American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
- 4.8% Some Other Race
- 8.5% Hispanic (of any race)

The approximate age breakdown is as follows:

Under 5 years	6.5%
Ages 5-19	22.1%
20-24	7.7%
25-44	29.3%
45-64	20.2%
65-84	12.3%
85 and over	1.8%

There are 590,071 occupied households with approximately 2.48 persons per household. The median value of owner-occupied housing units is \$59,700. The median household income is \$30,746. Thirty-three percent (33%) of the population over 25 years of age have graduated from high school, 10.3% hold a bachelor's degree, and 7.5% hold a graduate or professional degree.

Philadelphia County was founded in 1682 by William Penn, an English Quaker, who received a land grant from King Charles II. The city was part of Penn's Holy Experiment in religious freedom, and the name means "City of Brotherly Love." By the time of the American Revolution, the city grew to become the second largest English-speaking city in the world, after London. The first Continental Congress met here in 1774, and independence from the Crown was declared in 1776. Philadelphia served as the nation's capital from 1790 to 1800.

Today, Philadelphia is governed by a Mayor and City Council. The 1951 Home Rule Charter established Council as the legislative arm of Philadelphia municipal government, consisting of seventeen members. Ten Council members are elected by district and seven from the City-at-large. Each is elected for a term of four years with no limitations as to the number of terms that may be served. Under the rules of Council, regular public sessions of Council are held weekly, usually on Thursday morning at 10:00 a.m. in Room 400 at City Hall.

The site is located in the Tacony area of Philadelphia. Tacony was settled in the mid-1800s by German immigrants. St. John Neuman bought the land in 1850 and gave it its Indian name. He parceled the land, beginning in 1853, and sold it to immigrants for farmland. With the proceeds he received from these sales, he established St. Vincent's Home for Children, which is still in operation today. Until the Philadelphia section of Interstate 95 (I-95) was completed in 1966, Tacony remained predominantly residential tracts and farmland. The combination of the Delaware River and I-95 drew industry to this area and residences were replaced by a variety of warehouses and plants. Today, only St. Vincent's and the Quaker City Yacht Club remain as they were one hundred years ago. The vast majority of the Tacony area is zoned for industry.

6.2 Community Interviews and Concerns

At a public meeting held on December 7, 2005, EPA received input from the community regarding the current status of the site. Because a settlement had just been reached, there was some confusion among the audience about where the money from the settlement was going and how it would be used. EPA explained that the money was being apportioned to the utility companies, and that the money would be used directly for cleanup at the site. Another question was who retained ownership of the site once the cleanup was complete and how the site could be used in the future. There was a concern that the City of Philadelphia had recently rezoned the courtyard area near the site as residential, because the EPA cleanup standards did not meet the residential future use scenario.

Other audience members expressed interest in the selected remedy and how the cleanup standards were developed. A couple people noted concern for riverbed contamination and its continuing effect on water quality. Others discussed the fact that the water cleanup standards may not be protective enough. One audience member stated that the contamination in the river may not be from this site alone and wondered how the cleanup would be affected by outside sources.

It was requested that other regulatory agencies be permitted to assist in determining cleanup standards and the issuing of advisories, if necessary. Several representatives from regulatory agencies noted that EPA needed a comprehensive monitoring plan to measure contamination in soil, sediment, water, fish, and wildlife. They stressed that the remedy be changed if the monitoring found contamination at levels exceeding the standards, and that the standards be reevaluated to ensure maximum protectiveness. There was also some concern over the fact that the court system retained jurisdiction over the consent decree, which governs how the cleanup is conducted. However, overall the community seemed to support EPA's activity at and future plans for the site.

APPENDIX A

List of Contacts

A.1 Federal Elected Officials

Arlen Specter

U.S. Senator

711 Hart Senate Office Building

Washington, D.C. 20510

(202) 224-4254

(202) 228-1229 fax

600 Arch Street, #9400

Philadelphia, PA 19106

(215) 597-7200

(215) 597-0406 fax

Rick Santorum

U.S. Senator

511 Dirksen Senate Office Building

Washington, D.C. 20510-3804

(202) 224-6324

(202) 228-0604 fax

Landmarks Building

100 W. Station Square Drive, Suite 250

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

(412) 562-0533

(412) 562-4313 fax

Allyson Schwartz

U.S. Representative

423 Cannon House Office Building

Washington, D.C. 20515-3813

(202) 225-6111

(202) 226-0611 fax

7219 Frankford Avenue

Philadelphia, PA 19135

(215) 335-3355

(215) 333-4508 fax

A.2 State Elected Officials

Edward Rendell

Governor of Pennsylvania

225 Main Capitol Building

Harrisburg, PA 17120

(717) 787-2500

(717) 772-8284 fax

1001 G Street, NW, Suite 400 E

Washington, DC 20001

(202) 638-3730

(202) 638-3516 fax

Michael P. McGeehan

State Representative

221 Irvis Office Building

House Box 202020

Harrisburg, PA 17120-2020

(717) 772-4029

(717) 787-4923 fax

7731 Frankford Avenue

Philadelphia, PA 19136

(215) 333-9760

(215) 333-5891 fax

Mike Stack, III

State Senator

B-46, Main Capitol

Senate Box 203005

Harrisburg, PA 17120-3005

(717) 787-9608

(717) 772-2162 fax

12361 Academy Road

Philadelphia, PA 19154-1927

(215) 281-2539

A.3 Local OfficialsCity of Philadelphia

City Hall

Philadelphia, PA 19107-3290

(215) 686-1776

(215) 686-1910 fax

John F. Street

Mayor of Philadelphia

City Council**Councilmembers-At-Large:**

Councilman W. Wilson Goode, Jr.: (215) 686-3414

Councilman Jack Kelly: (215) 686-3452

Councilman James Kenney: (215) 686-3450

Councilman Juan Ramos: (215) 686-3420

Councilwoman Blondell Reynolds Brown: (215) 686-3438

Councilman Frank Rizzo, Jr.: (215) 686-3440

District Council Members:

#1 - Councilman Frank DiCicco: (215) 686-3458

#2 - Council President Anna Verna: (215) 686-3412

#3 - Councilwoman Jannie Blackwell: (215) 686-3418

#4 - Councilman Michael Nutter: (215) 686-3416

#5 - Council Darrell Clarke: (215) 686-3442

#6 - Councilwoman Joan L. Krajewski: (215) 686-3444

#7 - Councilman Richard Mariano: (215) 686-3448

#8 - Councilwoman Donna Miller: (215) 686-3424

#9 - Councilwoman Marian B. Tasco: (215) 686-3454

#10 - Councilman Brian J. O'Neill: (215) 686-3422

City of Philadelphia, Department of Commerce

Jon Edelstein, Manager of Brownfield Redevelopment

1515 Arch Street, 12th Floor

Philadelphia, PA 19102
(215) 683-2028
(215) 683-2097 fax
jon.edelstein@phila.gov

City of Philadelphia Planning Commission

One Parkway, 13th Floor
1515 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19102
(215) 683-4615

Thomas Chapman, Acting Executive Director
Warren Huff, Deputy Director
Jeffery S. Batoff, Esq., Acting Chairman
David Adelman
Lynette M. Brown-Sow
Patrick J. Eiding
Vincent Jannetti
Gloria Levin
Marcia Moore Makadon
Stephanie Naidoff
Pedro Ramos

A.4 Interested Parties

St. Vincent's Home
7201 Milnor Street
Philadelphia, PA 19135

Quaker City Yacht Club
7101 N. Delaware Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19135

A.5 U.S. EPA Region 3 Officials

Superfund Hotline: 1-800-553-2509

Wendy Jastremski
Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 3HS52
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-5222
jastremski.wendy@epa.gov

Pat McManus
Remedial Project Manager
U.S. EPA Region 3HS21
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-3198
dmcmanus.pat@epa.gov

Stacie Driscoll
Governmental Affairs
U.S. EPA Region 3CG00
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
215-814-3368
driscoll.stacie@epa.gov

A.6 Pennsylvania Departments of Environmental Protection and Health

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
Southeast Regional Office
2 East Main Street
Norristown, PA 19401
(484) 250-5900

Pennsylvania Department of Health
P.O. Box 90
Health and Welfare Building
Harrisburg, PA 17108
1-877-PA-HEALTH

A.7 Media

Newspapers:

Philadelphia Inquirer
400 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, PA 19130
(215) 854-4500

The Daily News
400 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, PA 19130
(215) 854-5451

The Northeast Times
Philadelphia, PA 19136
(215) 332-3300

News Gleaner
9999 Gantry Road
Philadelphia, PA 19115
(215) 969-5100
(215) 969-5400 fax

Radio Stations:

WPAZ
224 Maugers Mill Rd
Philadelphia, PA 19464
(610) 326-4000

KYW – Newsradio
101 North Independence Mall East
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(215) 238-4991

WHYY
150 North 6th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(215) 351-9204

Television Stations:

KYW – TV
1500 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 563-4350

WPVI
4100 City Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19131
(215) 878-9700

APPENDIX B

Information Repositories and Meeting Locations

B.1 Information Repositories

Free Library of Philadelphia
Northeast Regional Branch
2228 Cottman Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19149
(215) 685-0500

Hours: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday: 1 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sunday: 1p.m. – 5p.m.

U.S. EPA Region 3
Administrative Records Room
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-3157 by appointment

B.2 Meeting Locations

Free Library of Philadelphia
Northeast Regional Branch
2228 Cottman Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19149
(215) 685-0500

St. Hubert Catholic High School for Girls
7320 Torresdale Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19136
Main Office: (215) 624-6840 (press 7)
contactus@huberts.org
Contact: Joseph (Joe) Anhalt

APPENDIX C

Glossary of Technical Terms

Administrative Record File: The official file containing the Remedial Investigation (RI) report, Risk Assessment, Feasibility Study (FS), and all other documents that provide the basis for EPA's selection of a remedial cleanup alternative at a Superfund site.

Cleanup: An action taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could adversely affect public health and/or the environment. The word cleanup is used to refer to both short-term removal actions and long-term remedial response actions at Superfund sites.

Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC): An individual EPA assigns to work closely with technical staff to keep the local community informed about and involved in a site cleanup.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP): A document that assesses a community's concerns about a site, recommends activities that EPA may conduct to address these concerns, and suggests means to foster communication between EPA and the community.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): A federal law (commonly known as "Superfund") passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The law gives EPA the authority to investigate sites where there is a suspected threat to public health or the environment caused by the release or potential release of hazardous substances. The law also created a special tax on the chemical and petroleum industries. Money was collected under the tax until 1995 and deposited into a trust fund to be used to clean up abandoned or uncontrolled waste sites. Under the law, EPA can pay for the site cleanup when the parties responsible for contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the cleanup. EPA can also take legal action to require parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Consent Decrees: Legal documents, approved by a judge, that formalize agreements reached between EPA and potentially responsible parties (PRPs) through which PRPs will conduct all or part of a cleanup action at a Superfund site; cease or correct actions or processes that are polluting the environment; or otherwise comply with EPA initiated regulatory enforcement actions to resolve the contamination at the Superfund site involved. The consent decree describes the actions PRPs will take and may be subject to a public comment period.

Contamination: An adverse effect on air, water, or soil caused by any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter.

Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD): A document that is prepared to outline changes made to the selected remedy as specified in the Record of Decision (ROD).

Exposure Pathways: Route or way in which humans or the environment may come into contact with contaminants.

Feasibility Study (FS): A study that examines information provided by the remedial investigation activities and evaluates possible cleanup methods that can be used to remove or reduce contamination at a site.

Groundwater: The supply of fresh water found beneath the earth's surface and in empty areas between rocks and soil particles. Groundwater is a major source of drinking water.

Hazard Ranking System (HRS): A measurement tool used to evaluate the risks to public health and the environment posed by a hazardous waste site. The HRS calculates a score based on the potential of a hazardous substance moving from the site through the air, water or soil. EPA places sites with a HRS score of 28.50 or higher on the National Priorities List (NPL).

Information Repository: A collection of documents about a specific Superfund site and the general Superfund process. EPA usually places the information repository in a public building that is conveniently located.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (National Contingency Plan or NCP): The federal regulation that guides the determination of the sites to be corrected under Superfund and the program to prevent or control spills.

National Priorities List (NPL): EPA's list of the nation's most serious hazardous waste sites identified for long-term cleanup under Superfund.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): Mixtures of up to 209 individual chlorinated compounds that are either oily liquids or solids. PCBs have been used as coolants and lubricants in transformers, capacitors, and other electrical equipment because they don't burn easily and are good insulators. The manufacture of PCBs was stopped in the U.S. in 1977 because of evidence they build up in the environment and can cause harmful health effects.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs): The companies or people responsible for the contamination at a site. Whenever possible, through administrative and legal actions, EPA requires these parties to clean up hazardous waste sites they have contaminated.

Proposed Remedial Action Plan (Proposed Plan or PRAP): A plan that discusses the Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS) and proposes various cleanup methods for a site. EPA highlights its preferred cleanup method in this plan.

Public Comment Periods: Periods during which the public can review and comment on various documents and EPA actions. For example, EPA holds a public comment period when it proposes to add sites to the National Priorities List (NPL). EPA also holds a minimum 30-day public comment period to allow community members to review and comment on a Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP).

Record of Decision (ROD): A formal document that discusses in detail the cleanup plan EPA has decided to implement at a site.

Remedial Action: The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the Remedial Design of the selected cleanup plan for a Superfund site.

Remedial Design: The engineering phase that follows the Record of Decision (ROD). During this phase, technical drawings and specifications are developed for the Remedial Action at a site. It is similar to a blueprint or work plan.

Remedial Investigation (RI): A study in which EPA identifies the types and amounts of site contamination and determines the threat this contamination poses to human health and the environment.

Remedial Project Manager (RPM): The EPA or state official responsible for overseeing on-site remedial action.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): Enacted in 1976, RCRA gives EPA the authority to control hazardous waste from "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also set forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous wastes. The 1986 amendments to RCRA enabled EPA to address environmental problems that could result from underground tanks storing petroleum and other hazardous substances.

Responsiveness Summary (RS): A summary of oral and written comments that EPA receives during the public comment period and EPA's responses to those comments. The RS is part of the Record of Decision (ROD).

Superfund: A fund that can be used to finance cleanup actions at hazardous waste sites. The fund was established under the legislative authority of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) with funds received largely from a tax levied on the chemical and petroleum industries. EPA's authority to collect the tax expired in 1995 and fund monies are being depleted. Fund monies can be used by EPA to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health, welfare, or the environment. The term "Superfund" also may refer to the EPA programs which conduct cleanups using these fund monies.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): Modifications to Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) enacted on October 17, 1986.

APPENDIX D

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)

EPA provides Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs) of up to \$50,000 as part of its Superfund community involvement program. The TAG program enables citizens in a site area to hire a technical expert to review and interpret site reports generated by EPA or other parties. For more details, visit the TAG website: www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/tag or contact:

Amelia Libertz
TAG Coordinator
U.S. EPA – Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
1-800-553-2509
libertz.amelia@epa.gov

EPA accepts applications for TAGs as mandated by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Only one group per site can receive a TAG, so EPA urges local groups to join together to apply. The following are federal publications on the TAG program, which can be obtained by calling EPA's publications number: 1-800-490-9198

- Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Brochure
Order No. EPA540K93002
- Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Handbook: Applying For Your Grant
Order No. EPA540K93003
- Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Handbook: Application Forms With Instructions
Order No. EPA540K93004

APPENDIX E

Community Advisory Group (CAG)

CAGs are community-lead groups that are intended to represent and include all interested members of the community, including representatives of the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). Although EPA does not fund these groups, EPA can assist interested community members to form CAGs and can also provide support services to the groups. For more information on forming a CAG visit the CAG website at: www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/cag/index.htm, or contact:

Amelia Libertz
CAG Coordinator
U.S. EPA – Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
1-800-553-2509
libertz.amelia@epa.gov

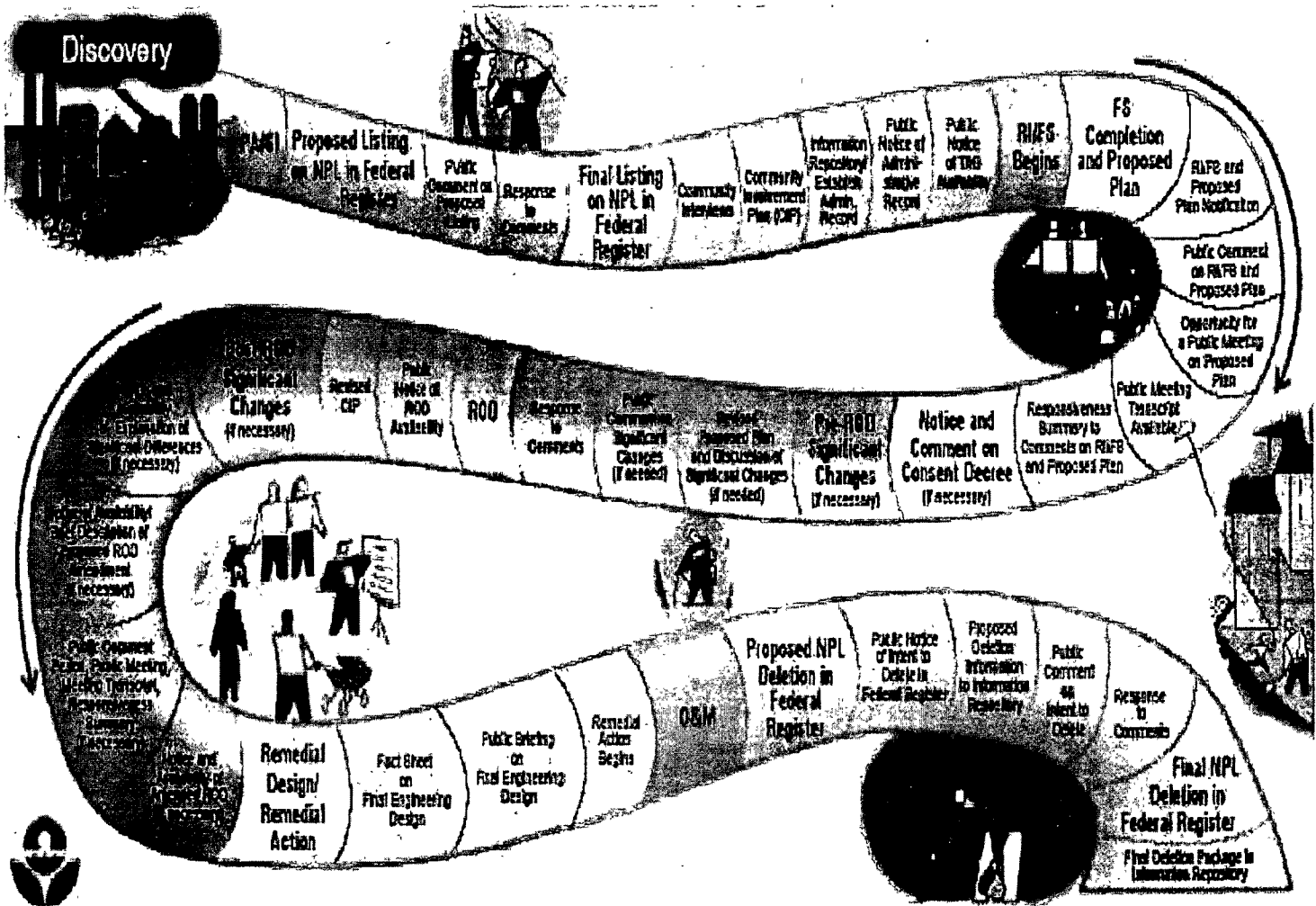
APPENDIX F

Superfund Jobs Training Initiative (Super JTI)

EPA's Super JTI provides job training for residents living near Superfund sites, particularly residents in disadvantaged communities. Super JTI helps residents who could benefit from learning career job skills and provides an employment base for Superfund site cleanup contractors. Residents who take part in Super JTI gain career skills and participate in the environmental remediation activities in the neighborhood. For more details, please visit the Super JTI website at: www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/sfjti/index.htm, or contact:

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USEPA Headquarters
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20460
(703) 603-8772
carey.pat@epa.gov

APPENDIX G Community Involvement Activities during the Superfund Process



MAP 1 Site Location

